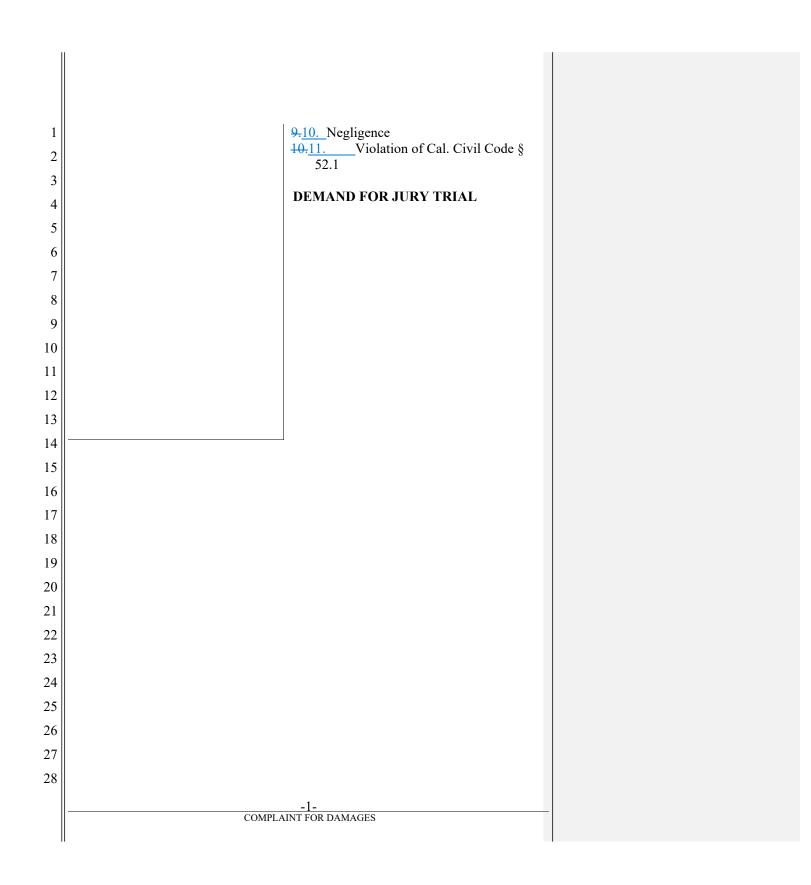
	LAW OFFICES OF DALE K. GALI Dale K. Galipo, Esq. (SBN 144074)	РО	
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7	Modesto, CA 95354		
8	Tel: (209) 522-6600		
9		S DISTRICT COURT	
10	EASTERN DISTR	CICT OF CALIFORNIA	
11	DOROTHEY HEIMBACH,	Case No. 2:23-cv-01887-DJC-KJN	
1 12	individually and as successor in interest to Anthony Silva,	FIRST-SECOND AMENDED	
		COMPLAINT	
13	Plaintiff,	Federal Law Claims	
14	Vs.	1. Fourth Amendment, Unlawful	
15		Detention (42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
16	STANISLAUS COUNTY; and DOES 1 10JUSTIN CAMARA, ZA	2. Fourth Amendment, Excessive Force (42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
17	XIONG, and ERIC BAVARO, in	2.3. Fourteenth Amendment, Denial of	
18	their individual capacities,	Familial Relationship (42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
19	Defendants.	3.4. Fourth Amendment, Denial of Medical	
20		Care (42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
21		4.5. Municipal Liability, Unconstitutional Custom or Policy (42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
22		5.6. Municipal Liability, Failure to Train	
23		(42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
24		6. Municipal Liability – Ratification (42 U.S.C. § 1983)	
25		7. Americans with Disabilities Act (42	
		U.S.C. § 12132)	- Formatted: Numbered + Level: 1 + Numbering Style: 1, 2,
26		State Law Claims	3, + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.1" + Tab after: 0.44" + Indent at: 0.44"
27		8. False Arrest	
28		<u>8-9.</u> Battery	
	Fidet An.	IENDED COMPLAINT	
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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

COME NOW Plaintiff Dorothey Heimbach for her <u>Second Amended</u>
Complaint against Defendants Stanislaus County and Stanislaus Sheriff Deputies,
<u>Justin Camara, Za Xiong, and Eric Bavaro Does 1–10</u>, sued in their individual capacities, alleging as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(a)(3)-(4) because Plaintiff asserts claims arising under the laws of the United States, including 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.
- 2. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendants reside in this district and all incidents, events, and occurrences giving rise to this action occurred in this district.

INTRODUCTION

- 3. On the afternoon of October 8, 2022, the ordinary life of Plaintiff Dorothey Heimbach's son, Anthony Silva, was catastrophically and irrevocably shattered. From the peaceful setting of a public gazebo emerged an episode of gutwrenching brutality meted out by the very individuals entrusted with his protection: deputies of the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.
- 4. In an unjustified and excessive display of force, these deputies, whose identities are yet to be ascertained, forcibly slammed Mr. Silva to the ground, head first. This violent act caused severe cervical fractures at the C6 and C7 vertebrae of Mr. Silva's neck. These injuries rendered Mr. Silva quadriplegic and caused. He died of the injurieshis death one year later, on September 10, 2023.
- 5. After breaking his neck, Tto add to the severity of their misconduct, the deputies, in clear disregard for Mr. Silva's visibly deteriorating condition, proceeded to move him around—first lifting him from the ground to a park bench and later, from the bench to a picnic table. Every shift, every jostle, every moment

of delay in getting professional medical help intensified Mr. Silva's injuries, exacerbating the damage to his cervical vertebrae and directly contributing to his quadriplegia and death.

6. These tragic events are a direct consequence of the deeply flawed policies and practices at the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department. The department's inadequate and deficient training procedures have not only failed to prevent such instances of excessive force, but also, the department has ratified the unconstitutional conduct of their officers time and time again.

PARTIES

- 7. At all relevant times, Decedent Anthony Silva was an individual residing in the City of Riverbank, California.
- 8. Plaintiff Dorothey Heimbach is an individual who was residing in Riverbank, California. She is the natural mother of Mr. Silva; she sues under federal and state law in her individual capacity and as successor-in-interest to Mr. Silva. Plaintiff is Mr. Silva's successor-in-interest pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §§377.30 and 377.60.
- 9. Stanislaus County is a political subdivision of the State of California, and in doing the acts alleged was acting as such, rather than as an "arm of the state" for Eleventh Amendment immunity purposes.
- 10. Stanislaus County is responsible for the actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices, and customs of its various agents and agencies, including the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department and its agents and employees. At all relevant times, Stanislaus County was responsible for assuring that the actions, omissions, policies, procedures, practices, and customs of the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department and its employees and agents complied with the laws of the United States and of the State of California. At all relevant times, Stanislaus County was the employer of Defendants Justin Camara, Za Xiong, and Eric Bavaro Does 1—10 ("Defendant Does Defendant Deputies").

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11. Defendant Does 1-6 ("Deputy Does") Defendant Deputies - are deputy sheriffs working for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department. At all relevant times, Doe Deputies they were acting under color of law within the course and scope of their duties as sheriff's deputies for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies were acting with the complete authority and ratification of their principal, Stanislaus County.

12. Defendant Does 7–10 ("Supervisor Does") are managerial, supervisorial, and policymaking employees of the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department, who were acting under color of law within the course and scope of their duties as managerial, supervisorial, and policymaking employees for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department. Supervisor Does were acting with the complete authority and ratification of their principal, Stanislaus County.

43.12. On information and belief, the Defendant Does Defendant Deputies were residents of the County of Stanislaus.

14. In doing the acts and failing and omitting to act as hereinafter described, the Deputy Does were acting on the implied and actual permission and consent of the Supervisor Does.

15.13. In doing the acts and failing and omitting to act as hereinafter described, all Defendant Does Defendant Deputies were acting on the implied and actual permission and consent of Stanislaus County.

16. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, association, or otherwise of Defendant Does are unknown to Plaintiff, who otherwise would not sue these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend her complaint to show the true names and capacities of these Defendants when they have been ascertained. Each of the fictitiously named Defendants is responsible in some manner for the conduct or liabilities alleged herein.

17.14. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant Does Defendant Deputies

were the agents of Stanislaus County. Stanislaus and the Stanislaus Sheriff's 2 Department The Supervisor Does had the legal duty to oversee and supervise the hiring, conduct, and employment of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies. 3 4 18.15. All of the acts complained of herein by Plaintiff against Defendants 5 were done and performed by said Defendants. Stanislaus County and the Supervisor Does acted by and through their its authorized agents, servants, and/or 6 7 employees, all of whom at all relevant times herein were acting within the course, 8 purpose, and scope of said agency, service, and/or employment capacity. Moreover, 9 Stanislaus Count and the Supervisor Does and their agents ratified all of the acts complained of herein. 11 19.16. Defendant Does Defendant Deputies are sued in their individual capacities. 12 20.17. On or around February 2, 2023, Mr. Silva filed comprehensive and 13 14 timely claims for damages with Stanislaus County pursuant to applicable sections of the California Government Code. 15 21.18. On March 16, 2023, Stanislaus County rejected the claims. 16 17 22.19. Mr. Silva filed his timely complaint in this case on August 31, 2023. (ECF No. 1.) 18 19 23.20. Shortly thereafter, on September 10, 2023, Mr. Silva died from his 20 injuries. 21 24.21. Plaintiff Dorothey Heimbach, Mr. Silva's mother, served her timely 22 claims for damages with Stanislaus County pursuant to applicable sections of the 23 California Government Code on October 6, 2023. 24 25.22. As of today, Plaintiff has not received a response to her claim. And because it has been more than 45 days since service of the claim, the claim is 25 26 deemed rejected by operation of law and Plaintiff may file her complaint. Gov. 27 Code, § 945.6(a)(2). 28

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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1	1	35.33. Due to his broken neck, Mr. Silva could not get back to his feet. Mr.
	2	Silva immediately told the deputies, "I'm paralyzed."
	3	36.34. Although Mr. Silva was clearly suffering from a severe injury, the
	4	Deputy Does Defendant Deputies did not promptly call paramedics.
	5	37.35. Instead, as Mr. Silva lay on the ground, Deputies CAMARA and
	6	XIONG Defendants began to move his injured body. Without giving his neck any
	7	support, First they carried his limp body to a nearby picnic table and sat him
	8	upright.moved him from the ground, sitting him upright at a park bench. Then they
	9	moved him from the bench to a picnic table.
	10	38.36. Moving Mr. Silva multiple times exacerbated his neck injury, resulting
1	11	in permanent quadriplegia.
	12	39.37. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies caused a delay in Mr. Silva's
•	13	receipt of medical care, despite the obvious and urgent need.
	14	40.38. At all relevant times, Mr. Silva complied with the Deputy
	15	Does Defendant Deputies' commands and did not resist arrest.
	16	41.39. At all relevant times, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies had no
	17	information that Mr. Silva posed any threat of injury to anyone, nor did they have
	18	information that Mr. Silva had actually injured anyone.
	19	42.40. Mr. Silva had in fact, not hurt anyone at any relevant time.
	20	43.41. At all relevant times, Defendant officers Before breaking his neck, the
	21	deputies did not failed to warn Mr. Silva that they would begin using force against
	22	him, despite it being feasible to do so, and despite Mr. Silva's compliance with the
	23	Deputy Does Defendant Deputies' commands.
	24	44.42. At all relevant times, Mr. Silva posed no imminent threat of bodily
	25	harm to the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies or anyone else.
	26	45.43. At all relevant times, Mr. Silva made no verbal threats to any officer
	27	or anyone else.
	28	46.44. At all relevant times, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies could
		COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
		COWI EART FOR DAWAGES

observe that Mr. Silva was unarmed and had no weapons in his possession.

47.45. At all relevant times, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies had no information that Mr. Silva had committed a crime unrelated to the alleged shoulder-check the officer claimed to have experienced.

48.46. At all relevant times, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies failed to make any effort to ascertain whether Mr. Silva was suffering from a medical problem or crisis requiring urgent treatment, as was obvious and in fact the case at the time.

49.47. At all relevant times, the <u>Deputy DoesDefendant Deputies</u> failed to take steps to de-escalate the situation or give Mr. Silva the opportunity to cooperate with their instructions or comply with their orders prior to assaulting him.

50.48. As a result of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies' forceful takedown, restraint, and subsequent movement of his injured body, Mr. Silva suffered significant injuries, including a C6, C7 cervical fracture leading to permanent quadriplegia, skin abrasions on his arms, and various complications including pneumonia in both lower lobes of his lungs and blood clots.

51.—After the incident, Mr. Silva never left the hospital. Due to the injuries inflicted by the actions of the Deputy Does, Mr. Silva was forced to undergo endotracheal intubation. This procedure involves inserting a flexible plastic tube through the patient's mouth and into the windpipe, which is then connected to a ventilator to assist in breathing. It's often required when individuals are unable to breathe independently due to severe injury or illness.

52.49. After suffering from his injuries for nearly a year, Mr. Silva died on September 10, 2023. His death was caused by the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies' inexcusable actions on August 8, 2023.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fourth Amendment, Unlawful Detention (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

Against Defendant Does JUSTIN CAMARA and ZA XIONG 1-10

53.50. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

54.<u>51.</u>The <u>Deputy Does Defendant Deputies</u> detained Mr. Silva without reasonable suspicion or probable cause.

55.<u>52.</u> At all relevant times, <u>Defendant Does Defendant Deputies</u> acted under color of state law.

<u>53.</u> The <u>Deputy Does Defendant Deputies</u> unreasonably seized Mr. Silva when they surrounded and harassed him without reasonable suspicion that he had committed or was going to commit any crime.

56.

57.54. In addition, the scope and manner of the detention was unreasonable. It was not necessary to use force against Mr. Silva. It was certainly not necessary to slam him to the ground head-first, breaking his neck in two places. Moreover, it was not necessary to apply force to Mr. Silva's body after he was laying on the ground unable to move.

58.55. The conduct of the Deputy Does Deputies CAMARA and XIONG was done with reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Mr. Silva and therefore warrants the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages as to these defendants. As a direct result of the unreasonable detention and arrest, Mr. Silva experienced severe pain and suffering for which he is entitled to recover damages.

59.56. As a result of their misconduct, the <u>Deputy Does Defendant Deputies</u> are liable for Mr. Silva's injuries and death, either because they <u>are directly liable</u>, <u>were</u>-integral participants in the wrongful detention and arrest, or because they failed to intervene to prevent these violations.

60. The Supervisor Does were aware of Mr. Silva's status as an unhoused individual suffering from mental illness. They were aware that Stanislaus Deputies,

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including the Deputy Does, frequently detained Mr. Silva and similarly situated individuals without reasonable suspicion. Their failure to properly supervise the Deputy Does by instructing them to cease such unconstitutional behavior was a contributing cause of Mr. Silva's injuries.

61.57. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages. survival damages, including but not limited to pre-death pain and suffering, loss of life, loss of opportunity of life, and loss of enjoyment of life, under this claim. Plaintiff also seeks attorneys' fees and costs under this claim.

62.58. Plaintiff also-seeks attorney's punitive damages against Deputies

CAMARA and XIONG fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §

1988.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Fourth Amendment, Excessive Force (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

Against <u>JUSTIN CAMARA, ZA XIONG, and ERIC BAVARO Defendant</u>

Does 1–10

63.59. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

64.60. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies use of force against Mr. Silva were excessive and unreasonable under the circumstances. They used deadly force despite the fact that These Defendants encountered Mr. Silva who may have been in the midst of a mental health crisis, and instead of providing the assistance he needed, they detained and severely battered him. Aat the time of the incident, Mr. Silva offered minimal resistance to the officers, made no attempt to flee, and had committed no serious crime.

61. These Defendants' uses of force were further excessive in that Mr.

-10-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Silva never physically injured them or anyone else before or after the officers assaulted him. Further, Mr. Silva never verbally threatened anyone, and never brandished a weapon.

65.62. Mr. Silva was fully restrained in handcuffs and he had been searched, so the deputies knew he did not possess any form of weapon.

<u>Deputies</u> deprived Mr. Silva of his right to be secure in his person against unreasonable searches and seizures as guaranteed to Mr. Silva under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and applied to state actors by the Fourteenth Amendment.

67.64. As a result, Mr. Silva suffered severe pain and suffering death. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies are therefore liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

65. As a result of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies conduct, they are liable for Mr. Silva's injuries, either because they were integral participants in the use of excessive force, or because they failed to intervene to prevent these violations.

68.66. Deputies CAMARA, XIONG, and BAVARO all participated in the deadly take-down of Mr. Silva.

69.67. The conduct of the <u>Deputy DoesDefendant Deputies</u> was willful, wanton, malicious, and done with reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Mr. Silva and therefore warrants the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages as to these Defendants.

70.68. The Supervisor Does were Stanislaus Sheriff Department employees, agents and supervisors were aware of Mr. Silva's status as an unhoused individual suffering from mental illness. They were aware that Stanislaus Deputies, including the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies, frequently used excessive force against individuals similarly situated to Mr. Silva without justification. Their failure to

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78.76. Moving Mr. Silva multiple times exacerbated his neck injury, resulting in permanent quadriplegia.

79.77. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies therefore caused a delay in Mr. Silva's receipt of medical care, despite the obvious and urgent need.

80.78. The denial of medical care by the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies deprived Mr. Silva of his right to be secure in his persons against unreasonable searches and seizures as guaranteed to Mr. Silva under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution and applied to state actors by the Fourteenth Amendment.

81.79. As a result, Mr. Silva suffered severe pain and suffering and death. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies are therefore liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

82.80. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies knew that failure to provide timely medical treatment to Mr. Silva could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain, but disregarded that serious medical need, exacerbating his pain and suffering.

83.81. The conduct of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies was willful, wanton, malicious, and done with reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Mr. Silva and therefore warrants the imposition of exemplary and punitive damages as to these Defendants.

<u>\$4.82.</u> Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages.

83. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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1 death. 2 Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and seek wrongful death damages for the violation of their rights. Plaintiffs also seek attorney's fees and 3 costs under this claim. 4 5 The conduct of Defendant Deputies was malicious, wanton, oppressive, and carried out with conscious disregard for the rights of both the 6 7 Plaintiff's and the Mr. Silva. Defendant Deputies intentionally deprived and violated their constitutional rights, or acted with reckless disregard for those rights. 8 9 As such, this conduct entitles the Plaintiff to an award of exemplary and punitive 10 damages from Defendant Deputies. 11 85. Formatted: No bullets or numbering 12 **FOURTH-FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF** Municipal Liability for Unconstitutional Custom or Policy (42 U.S.C. § 1983) 13 14 **Against Stanislaus County** 15 86.93. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the Formatted: Custom Paragraph 1, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0.5", Right: -0.03", Numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set 16 0.75" + Indent at: 1", No widow/orphan control 17 forth herein. 87.94. As alleged above, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies acted under 18 19 color of state law, and their acts deprived Mr. Silva of his particular rights under the United States Constitution. 20 21 88.95. On information and belief, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies were 22 not disciplined, reprimanded in connection with this incident. 23 89. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies, together with other Stanislaus County policymakers and supervisors, maintained, inter alia, the following 24 25 unconstitutional customs, practices, and policies: 26 Using excessive force, particularly by slamming individuals into the ground head-27 first, causing potential harm and injury; Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0.5", Numbered + 28 96. Level: 2 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.75" + Indent at: 1" -15-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

- a. Using excessive force, particularly by slamming individuals into the ground head-first, causing potential harm and injury;
- b. Providing inadequate training with respect to the handling of individuals, particularly in situations that could lead to head and neck injuries;
- c. Providing inadequate training regarding the appropriate response to neck injuries;
- d. Employing and retaining as deputy sheriffs individuals such as
 the Defendant Deputies, whom Stanislaus County at all times
 material herein knew or reasonably should have known had
 dangerous propensities for abusing their authority and for using
 excessive force, including head-first ground slams;
- e. Inadequately supervising, training, controlling, assigning, and disciplining deputies and other personnel, including the Defendant Deputies, whom Stanislaus County knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known had the aforementioned propensities and character traits;
- f. ave known had the aforementioned propensities and character traits;
- g. Maintaining grossly inadequate procedures for reporting, supervising, investigating, reviewing, disciplining and controlling misconduct by Stanislaus County deputies, particularly in relation to incidents involving head-first ground slams and inappropriate handling of neck injuries;
- h. Failing to adequately discipline Stanislaus County deputies for
 the above-referenced categories of misconduct, including
 inadequate responses to incidents of head-first ground slams and
 improper handling of neck injuries;

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1	i	Determining that unjustified uses of force, including head-first	
2	1.	ground slams and improper handling of neck injuries, are within	
3		policy;	
1	;	Even though in similar circumstances, head-first ground slams	
5	J	have been determined by courts to be unconstitutional, Stanislaus	
5			
7		County refuses to discipline, terminate, or retrain the officers	
/	1	involved in such incidents;	
8	<u>k.</u>	Encouraging, accommodating, or facilitating a "blue code of	
9		silence," pursuant to which police officers do not report other	
10		officers' errors, misconduct, or crimes. Pursuant to this code of	
11		silence, if questioned about an incident of misconduct involving	
12		another officer, while following the code, the officer being	
13		questioned will claim ignorance of the other officers'	
14		wrongdoing; and	
15	<u>1.</u>	code, the officer being questioned will claim ignorance of the	
16		other officers' wrongdoing; and	
17	<u>m.</u>	Maintaining a policy of inaction and an attitude of indifference	
18		towards soaring numbers of police use-of-force incidents,	
19		including by failing to discipline, retrain, investigate, terminate,	
20		and recommend officers for criminal prosecution who participate	
21		in the use of force and restraint of unarmed people, particularly in	
22		relation to incidents involving head-first ground slams and	
23		improper handling of neck injuries.	
24	i. Providing	inadequate training with respect to the handling of individuals,	- Formatted: Justified
25	particularl y	y in situations that could lead to head and neck injuries;	
26 i	. Providing	inadequate training regarding the appropriate response to neck-	- Formatted: Justified, No bullets or numbering
27	injuries;		
28 i	. Employing	and retaining as deputy sheriffs individuals such as the Deputy	
		-17-	
		COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES	
ı			

Does, whom Stanislaus County at all times material herein knew or reasonably 2 should have known had dangerous propensities for abusing their authority and for 3 using excessive force, including head-first ground slams; Inadequately supervising, training, controlling, assigning, and disciplining 5 deputies and other personnel, including the Deputy Does, whom Stanislaus County knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known had the 6 7 aforementioned propensities and character traits; 8 Maintaining grossly inadequate procedures for reporting, supervising, 9 investigating, reviewing, disciplining and controlling misconduct by Stanislaus 10 County deputies, particularly in relation to incidents involving head-first ground 11 slams and inappropriate handling of neck injuries; Failing to adequately discipline Stanislaus County deputies for the above-12 13 referenced categories of misconduct, including inadequate responses to incidents of head-first ground slams and improper handling of neck injuries; 14 Determining that unjustified uses of force, including head-first ground slams 15 and improper handling of neck injuries, are within policy; 16 M Even though in similar circumstances, head-first ground slams have been determined by courts to be unconstitutional, Stanislaus County refuses to 18 19 discipline, terminate, or retrain the officers involved in such incidents; 20 Encouraging, accommodating, or facilitating a "blue code of silence," 21 pursuant to which police officers do not report other officers' errors, misconduct, or 22 crimes. Pursuant to this code of silence, if questioned about an incident of 23 misconduct involving another officer, while following the code, the officer being 24 questioned will claim ignorance of the other officers' wrongdoing; and 25 Maintaining a policy of inaction and an attitude of indifference towards 26 soaring numbers of police use of force incidents, including by failing to discipline, 27 retrain, investigate, terminate, and recommend officers for criminal prosecution 28 who participate in the use of force and restraint of unarmed people, particularly in -18-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

relation to incidents involving head first ground slams and improper handling of neck injuries.

90.97. The aforementioned acts and omissions caused Mr. Silva's physical injuries and death.

91.98. Stanislaus County, together with various other officials, whether named or unnamed, had either actual or constructive knowledge of the deficient policies, practices and customs alleged in the paragraphs above. Despite having knowledge as stated above, these defendants condoned, tolerated and through actions and inactions thereby ratified such policies. Said defendants also acted with deliberate indifference to the foreseeable effects and consequences of these policies with respect to the constitutional rights of Mr. Silva and other individuals similarly situated.

92.99. By perpetrating, sanctioning, tolerating and ratifying the outrageous conduct and other wrongful acts, Stanislaus officials acted with intentional, reckless, and callous disregard for the constitutional rights of Mr. Silva. Furthermore, the policies, practices, and customs implemented, maintained, and still tolerated by Defendant County of Stanislaus were affirmatively linked to and were a significantly influential force behind the Mr. Silva injuries and death.

93.100. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages.

94.101. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

FIFTH-SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Municipal Liability – Failure to Train (42 U.S.C. § 1983)

Against Stanislaus County

95.102. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set

-19-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES Formatted: _Custom Paragraph 1, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0.5", Right: -0.03", Numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.75" + Indent at: 1", No widow/orphan control

forth herein. 1 2 96.103. As alleged above, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies acted 3 under color of state law, and their acts deprived Mr. Silva of his particular rights under the United States Constitution. 4 5 The training policies of Stanislaus County were not adequate to 6 train its deputies to handle the usual and recurring situations with which they must 7 deal. 8 Defendants Stanislaus County and Supervisor Doesthrough its 98.105. 9 employees and agents were deliberately indifferent to the obvious consequences of 10 its failure to train its deputies adequately. 11 99.106. The failure of Defendants Stanislaus County and its employees and agents Supervisor Does to provide adequate training caused the deprivation of 12 the decedent's rights by the **Deputy Does Defendant Deputies**; that is, the 13 defendant's failure to train is so closely related to the deprivation of the Mr. Silva's 14 rights as to be the moving force that caused the ultimate injury. 15 By reason of the aforementioned acts and omissions caused Mr. 16 17 Silva to suffer great physical harm and death. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva 18 19 and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages. 20 21 102.109. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988. 22 23 **SIXTH-SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF** Municipal Liability – Ratification (42 U.S.C. § 1983) 24 25 **Against Stanislaus County** Formatted: _Custom Paragraph 1, Indent: Left: 0", First 26 Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the line: 0.5", Right: -0.03", Numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.75" + Indent at: 1", No widow/orphan control 27 foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set 28 forth herein. COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1	104.111. As alleged above, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies acted
2	under color of state law, and their acts deprived Mr. Silva of his particular rights
3	under the United States Constitution.
4	105-112. Upon information and belief, a final policymaker, acting under
5	color of law, who had final policymaking authority concerning the acts of the
6	Deputy Does Defendant Deputies ratified (or will ratify) the acts of the Deputy
7	Does Defendant Deputies and the bases for them. Upon information and belief, the
8	final policymaker knew of and specifically approved of (or will specifically
9	approve of) the acts of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies.
10	106.113. Upon information and belief, a final policymaker has
11	determined (or will determine) that the acts of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies
12	were "within policy."
13	107.114. On information and belief, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies
14	were not disciplined, reprimanded, retrained, suspended, or otherwise penalized in
15	connection with this incident.
16	108:115. Accordingly, Stanislaus County is liable to Plaintiff for
17	compensatory damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
18	109.116. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva
19	and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages
20	include pre-death pain and suffering damages.
21	110.117. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim,
22	pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.
23	SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
24	Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12132)
25	Against Stanislaus County
26	111. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the
27	foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect
28	as if fully set forth herein.
	-21- COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
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- 112. Mr. Silva was a "qualified individual," with a mental impairment that substantially limited his ability to care for himself and control his mental, medical or physical health condition as defined under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §12131 (2), and under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §794.
- 113. Stanislaus County is a covered entity for purposes of enforcement of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12131 (2), and under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, explicated by the regulations promulgated under each of these laws.
- 114. Under the ADA, Stanislaus County is mandated to "develop an effective, integrated, comprehensive system for the delivery of all services to persons with mental disabilities and developmental disabilities. . ." and to ensure "that the personal and civil rights" of persons are protected.
- 115. Congress enacted the ADA upon a finding, among other things, that "society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities" and that such forms of discrimination continue to be a "serious and pervasive social problems." 42 U.S.C. §12101(a)(2).
- 116. Stanislaus County is mandated under the ADA not to discriminate against any qualified individual on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation." 42 U.S.C. §12182 (a).
- 117. Stanislaus County receives federal financial assistance for its Sheriff's Office, and therefore must comply with the mandates of the Rehabilitation Act, §504, which specifies that "program or activity" means all of the operations of a department, agency, special purpose

district, or other instrumentality of a State or of a local government.

Stanislaus County and other Defendants violated the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act, and deprived Mr. Silva of his federally and state protected rights by: (1) failing to properly train its deputies, dispatch staff and/or employees to peacefully respond, treat, and interact with disabled persons, such as Mr. Silva; and (2) failing to comply with the U.S. Department of Justice requirements regarding eare, treatment and security to persons with mental disabilities, resulting in discrimination against Mr. Silva, under the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act.

119. As a legal result of the acts and misconduct of the Defendants and each Defendant complained of herein, Mr. Silva suffered pain and suffering and eventual death.

120. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors in interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages.
 121. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim,

EIGHTHEIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

False Arrest

Against <u>JUSTIN CAMARA, ZA XIONG, and STANISLAUS COUNTY</u> All Defendants

122.118. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.

123.119. The Deputy Does Defendants CAMARA and XIONG intentionally deprived Mr. Silva of his freedom of movement by use of force, threats of force, menace, fraud, deceit, and unreasonable duress. The Deputy

-23-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Does Defendants CAMARA and XIONG -did not have reasonable suspicion that Mr. Silva was engaged in any criminal activity, Mr. Silva was not engaged in any criminal activity at any point during this incident, and he did not in any way interfere with or obstruct the CAMARA or XIONG's defendant officers' duties with respect to the incident. Mr. Silva did not knowingly or voluntarily consent to being detained.

124.120. At the time of the unlawful detention of Mr. Silva, the Deputy Does Defendants CAMARA and XIONG -were working as Stanislaus County deputies and were acting within the course and scope of their employment and duties.

<u>125.121.</u> As a result of their misconduct, the <u>Deputy Does Defendants</u> <u>CAMARA and XIONG</u> -are liable for Mr. Silva's injuries and death.

126. The Supervisor Does were aware of Mr. Silva's status as an unhoused individual suffering from mental illness. They were aware that Stanislaus Deputies, including the Deputy Does, frequently arrested individuals similarly situated to Mr. Silva without probable cause. Their failure to properly supervise the Deputy Does by instructing them to cease such conduct was a contributing cause of Mr. Silva's injuries.

<u>127.122.</u> Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages.

128.123. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

NINTH-NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Battery

Against All Defendants

129.124. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set

-24-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

forth herein.

130.125. <u>Deputy Does Defendant Deputies</u> physically assaulted Mr. Silva causing severe injuries including permanent quadriplegia.

H31.126. Deputy Does Defendant Deputies use of force against Mr. Silva were excessive and unreasonable under the circumstances. These Defendants encountered Mr. Silva who may have been in the midst of a mental health crisis, and instead of providing the assistance he needed, they detained and severely battered him. Defendants executed a forceful take-down, throwing Mr. Silva head-first into the concrete ground, breaking his neck in two places. At the time of the incident, Mr. Silva offered no more than minimal resistance to the officers deputies, made no attempt to flee, and had committed no serious crime.

132. The Deputy Does, while working for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department and acting within the course and scope of their duties, encountered Mr. Silva who may have been in the midst of a mental health crisis, and instead of providing the assistance he needed, they detained and severely physically assaulted him. At the time of the incident, Mr. Silva offered minimal resistance to the officers, made no attempt to flee, and had committed no serious crime.

133. The use of force and restraint against Mr. Silva was objectively unreasonable. At all relevant times, including when the Deputy Does slammed Mr. Silva to the ground, Mr. Silva did not pose a threat to anyone. Mr. Silva was offering minimal resistance, and had committed no crime. Additionally, Mr. Silva was unarmed during this incident.

134.127. As a result of the actions of the Deputy Does Defendant
Deputies, Mr. Silva suffered severe injuries which eventually led to his death. The
Deputy Does Defendant Deputies had no legal justification for using force against
Mr. Silva, and their use of force while carrying out their duties as a deputy sheriff
was an unreasonable use of force.

135.128. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of the Deputy

Does Defendant Deputies as alleged above, Mr. Silva suffered significant damages 1 2 related to his physical and injuries and death. 136.129. 3 Stanislaus County is vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies pursuant to section 815.2(a) of the California 4 5 Government Code, which provides that a public entity is liable for the injuries caused by its employees within the scope of the employment if the employee's act 6 7 would subject her or her to liability. 137.130. Stanislaus Sheriff Department employees, agents and 8 9 supervisors The Supervisor Does were aware of Mr. Silva's status as an unhoused 10 individual suffering from mental illness. They were aware that Stanislaus Deputies, 11 including the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies, frequently unjustifiably assault individuals similarly situated to Mr. Silva. Their failure to properly supervise the 12 13 Deputy Does Defendant Deputies by instructing them to cease such conduct was a contributing cause of Mr. Silva's injuries. 14 138.131. The conduct of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies was 15 malicious, wanton, oppressive, and accomplished with a conscious disregard for 16 17 the rights of Mr. Silva, entitling him to an award of exemplary and punitive 18 damages in addition to compensatory damages. 19 Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages 20 include pre-death pain and suffering damages. 21 22 140.133. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, 23 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988. 24 **TENTH TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF** 25 Negligence (Wrongful Death and Survival) 26 **Against All Defendants** 27 Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the 28 foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set -26-COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1	forth herein.
2	142.135. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies have a duty to use
3	reasonable care to prevent harm or injury to others. This duty includes using
4	appropriate tactics, giving appropriate commands, giving warnings, and not using
5	any force unless necessary, using less than lethal options, and only using deadly
6	force as a last resort.
7	143.136. The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies breached this duty of care.
8	The actions and inactions of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies were negligent
9	and reckless, including but not limited to:
10	÷137. Surrounding and harassing Mr. Silva without any reasonable suspicion
11	of a crime being committed.
12	ii-138. Speaking to Mr. Silva aggressively and giving him orders despite his
13	right to be on public property.
14	iii.139. Detaining Mr. Silva without any reasonable suspicion of a
15	crime.
16	iv.140. Forcefully slamming Mr. Silva head-first into the ground,
17	resulting in a broken neck.
18	v.141. Failing to promptly call paramedics despite Mr. Silva's obvious severe
19	injury.
20	vi.142. Moving Mr. Silva's injured body multiple times, exacerbating
21	his neck injury and resulting in permanent quadriplegia.
22	vii.143. Causing a delay in Mr. Silva's receipt of medical care, despite
23	the obvious and urgent need.
24	144. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants conduct as alleged
25	above, and other undiscovered negligent conduct, Mr. Silva was caused to suffer
26	severe pain and suffering and was rendered permanently quadriplegic.
27	145. Stanislaus County is vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of the
28	Deputy Does Defendant Deputies pursuant to section 815.2(a) of the California
	-27- COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Government Code, which provides that a public entity is liable for the injuries caused by its employees within the scope of the employment if the employee's act would subject her or her to liability.

146. Stanislaus Sheriff Department employees, agents and supervisors The Supervisor Does were aware of Mr. Silva's status as an unhoused individual suffering from mental illness. They were aware that Stanislaus Deputies, including the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies, frequently unjustifiably assault individuals similarly situated to Mr. Silva. They were negligent in their failure to properly supervise the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies by instructing them to cease such conduct. And their negligence was a contributing cause of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies are such conduct. And their negligence was a contributing cause of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies and death.

- 147. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages.
- 148. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

Against All Defendants

- 149. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein.
- 150. The conduct of the Deputy Does, as set forth herein, was extreme and outrageous and beyond the scope of conduct which should be tolerated by citizens in a democratic and civilized society.
- 151. Defendants committed these extreme and outrageous acts with the intent to inflict severe mental and emotional distress upon Mr. Silva.
 - 152. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, intentional and malicious

1 conduct, Decedent suffered severe and extreme mental and emotional distress. 2 Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva 3 and seeks survival damages. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, 4 5 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988. TWELFTHELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 6 7 Violation of Cal. Civil Code § 52.1 8 **Against All Defendants** 9 Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation in the **Formatted:** _Custom Paragraph 1, Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0.5", Right: -0.03", Numbered + Level: 2 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, ... + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 10 foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint with the same force and effect as if fully set 0.75" + Indent at: 1", No widow/orphan control 11 forth herein. California Civil Code, Section 52.1 (the Bane Act), prohibits 12 any person from using violent acts or threatening to commit violent acts in 13 retaliation against another person for exercising that person's constitutional rights. 14 On information and belief, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies, 15 while working for the Stanislaus County and acting within the course and scope of 16 their duties, intentionally committed acts of violence against Mr. Silva, including 17 breaking his neck by slamming him to the ground head-first, all without 18 19 justification or excuse, or by integrally participating and failing to intervene in the above violence, and by denying him necessary medical care. The Deputy 20 21 Does Defendant Deputies' intent to violate Mr. Silva's constitutional rights is 22 demonstrated by their reckless disregard for Mr. Silva's constitutional rights. 23 The Deputy Does Defendant Deputies' use of extreme force and 24 subsequent mistreatment of Mr. Silva's injured body interfered with his civil rights 25 to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, and his right to medical care to 26 mitigate caused by the deputies use of force. 27 159.153. On information and belief, the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies 28 intentionally and spitefully committed the above acts to discourage Mr. Silva from COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

exercising his civil rights, to retaliate against him for invoking such rights, or to prevent him from exercising such rights, which he was fully entitled to enjoy.

160.154. On information and belief, Mr. Silva reasonably believed and understood that the violent acts committed by the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies were intended to discourage him from exercising the above civil rights, to retaliate against him for invoking such rights, or to prevent him from exercising such rights.

161.155. The conduct of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies was a substantial factor in causing Mr. Silva's harms, losses, injuries, and death.

162.156. Stanislaus County is vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies pursuant to section 815.2(a) of the California Government Code, which provides that a public entity is liable for the injuries caused by its employees within the scope of the employment if the employee's act would subject him or her to liability.

163.157. The conduct of the Deputy Does Defendant Deputies was willful, wanton, malicious, and done with reckless disregard for the rights and safety of Mr. Silva.

164.158. Plaintiff brings this claim as successors-in-interest to Mr. Silva and seeks wrongful death and punitive damages under this claim; survival damages include pre-death pain and suffering damages.

165.159. Plaintiff also seeks attorney's fees and costs for this claim, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Dorothey Heimbach requests entry of judgment in her favor and against Defendants STANISLAUS COUNTY and Stanislaus Sheriff Deputies, <u>JUSTIN CAMARA, ZA XIONG</u>, and <u>ERIC BAVARODoes 1–10</u>, as follows:

 For compensatory damages according to proof at trial, including: survival damages, not limited to pre-death pain and suffering and loss life under

1		
1		death damages under federal and state law;
2		expenses, and loss of financial support;
3	ĺ ·	
4	XIONG, and ERIC BAVARO; Does	plary damages against <u>JUSTIN CAMARA, ZA</u>
5		-1-10
6	5.4. For statutory damages;	sa' face including litigation armonage
7 8	7.6. For costs of suit and interpretation.	s' fees including litigation expenses;
9		elief as the Court may deem just, proper, and
10	appropriate.	ener as the Court may deem just, proper, and
10	αρριοριιαις.	
11	DATED: March 6, 2024February	LAW OFFICES OF DALE K. GALIPO
13	28, 2024	(1) a la Ma
14		
15		Dale K. Galipo
16		Attorney for Plaintiff
17		
18		
19	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
20	Plaintiff hereby demands a tri	al by jury.
21	DATED M. 1 (2024F 1	LAW OFFICES OF DATE IS CALIBO
22	DATED: March 6, 2024February	LAW OFFICES OF DALE K. GALIPO
23	28, 2024	
24		Dala M. Calina
25		Dale K. Galipo Attorney for Plaintiff
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